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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1907.

Going Out of Town?

Subscribers who leave the city temporarily should have The Times-Dispatch mailed them. Addresses will be changed as often as requested.
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Superfluous wealth can buy superfluities only. Money is not required to buy one necessary of the soul.

THE CHAMPION TRUST BUSTER.

In his address yesterday at Provincetown, Massachusetts, the President made it clear that he stands pat on his "trust busting" program. If he has said anything that he was supposed to be sorry for, he seems to be glad of it, and there is good comfort for those who thought he was about to recant his determination to carry out the law for the suppression of oppressive combinations, and the punishment of men who have violated the law and have taken unfair advantage of their competitors by corrupt bargains with railroads. He goes so far as to say in so many words that "the purpose of the administration is to stamp out the evil; that we shall seek to find the most effective device for this purpose; and that we shall then use it, whether the device can be found in existing law or must be supplied by legislation." In all this the President speaks of "we" not in an editorial sense so much as the Imperial. A monarch speaks of himself in the plural. It sounds like an echo from Louis XIV., "L'etat c'est moi."

However meritorious may be the President's purpose, there seems to be a spirit of actual vindictiveness in his proceedings which is so perceptible as to leave a very unpleasant impression. The expressions "predatory capitalist" and "rich trust magnate" which the President uses sound more like the rant of a demagogue than the dignified utterances of the President of the United States.

The text from which Mr. Roosevelt preaches is "The Puritan's iron sense of duty," and his determination "to regulate conduct which he considered in violation of his rights," with "instant, unquestioning promptness and effectiveness." The President says "this is the spirit which we must show to-day whenever it is necessary." We suppose that there is no doubt that the Puritans thought their rights were being violated by the witches, and so they were put to death. At some future time the President's mania to destroy trusts may be regarded as unreasonable as the anti-witch mania. Certainly his crusade against trusts is as fierce as the Puritan crusade against witches.

The whole temper and tone of the address show a vindictive spirit, and we greatly regret to see it.

There has been much in President Roosevelt's purpose to root out the wrongs of railroad rebates and the merciless use of money, with which we have had great sympathy. There is not an expression which Mr. Roosevelt has ever made of a high sense of duty and of the obligation to use wealth as a sacred trust rather than as an exclusive privilege, that we have not approved. We have never been able to tolerate the abuse of power by railroads or trusts, but both railroads and trusts have a right to live if they conduct themselves in a spirit of justice and for legitimate competition. The temper of the President's address is to bring odium upon the mere possession of wealth. It is the assumption that while there may be fortunes amassed honestly, so many fortunes have been amassed by special privileges, "by chicanery and wrongdoing," that all who have money may well be supposed to belong to that class. In this he does a great wrong, and one that his exceptions and qualifying phrases fail to undo.

The result of the President's speech will be to depress certainly two persons: one is "the rich trust magnate" and the other is Mr. William Jennings Bryan. The first is shaken by this tornado of vituperation; the other has the wind taken out of his sails. What is left for Mr. Bryan to say that will

"split the ears of the groundlings" after this speech of the President. It will be difficult to suggest. "Othello's occupation's gone," and Mr. Bryan must now get points from Oyster Bay for anything radical he wants to say. There never was such an opportunity offered for the rallying of all reasonable and conservative people around a reasonable and conservative Democrat for the next President as is now afforded. If the Democratic party has a grain of sense left, it will pick out some sound, well-balanced Democrat, nominate him, and the people will elect him. Mr. Roosevelt is the most powerful Democratic canvasser now on the rostrum.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

The modern department store always occupies a conspicuous place in the advertising columns of the newspapers. In the September number of Everybody's Magazine it is dignified with a place in the reading columns. The article is by Hartley Davis, and is one of the most entertaining and instructive in that issue of the magazine. The writer devotes considerable space to an elaboration of the principle upon which the department store is conducted, but we pass over that phase of it to note more particularly its accomplishments. Mr. Davis says that while he is not able to present the exact figures, except in one instance, he can approximate the amount of business done in a year in the largest of these stores. It was revealed on the death of the head of Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago, that during 1906 the retail business of that concern amounted to \$26,500,000. The next largest of these stores, says he, does a volume of business approximating \$20,000,000 a year, and the third in size does a business of something like \$17,000,000 a year, the net profits of all ranging from 3 per cent. to 7 per cent. of the total sales. The amount expended in advertising by the department stores is enormous. Last year, says Mr. Davis, the daily newspapers in New York were paid \$500,000 by one concern, \$480,000 by another, \$400,000 by another, \$300,000 by another, and so on to the smallest, which expended \$100,000 in newspaper advertising. Some of these stores appropriate \$10,000 a year for charities, in addition to many articles given away.

The number of persons employed in a large department store are enough to make a town. The largest department store in Philadelphia employs 7,000 people, and will soon increase the number to 10,000. The store contains forty-two acres of floor space. The largest of the New York stores under one roof has twenty-six acres of floor space, and employs 5,000 people. The number of customers visiting a large New York store ranges from a minimum of 150,000 a day to 250,000 during the holiday season. The number of packages delivered ranges from 35,000 a day under ordinary conditions to 70,000 during the holiday season. The number of persons employed in wrapping and delivering these packages is about 600, and the average cost of delivering a package in Manhattan is about five cents. Most of the stores pay their employees according to the sales which each employee is able to make from week to week. If a clerk is paid \$7.50 per week and the selling expense in the department is 3 per cent, such a clerk is supposed to be selling \$250 worth of goods per week. If the clerk sells an average of \$300 worth he or she is worth \$3 a week, and so on.

Most of the department stores have a beneficial association with a sick fund, which the firm finds it a great economy to support liberally, simply because it practically eliminates shamming. One of these firms maintains a large hotel at Long Branch, N. J., where every woman and girl employed in the store may have two weeks' vacation on full pay and without a penny of expense. In the store there is an emergency hospital with trained nurses and physicians always in attendance, and medicines free. Every such store pays special attention to tuberculosis, and whenever an employee's symptoms indicate the dread disease the sufferer is given the privilege of going to a sanatorium to remain until cured.

This store also employs a social secretary, who is called the "Wellfare Woman." She is a woman of Christian character, and goes in and out among the girls, every day, preaching the gospel of clean living and cheerfulness.

Most of the stores maintain a resting room, a writing room and a cafe for the benefit of the employees, and one of these maintains a music hall, which seats 1,500 people, and gives two concerts each week day during the year at a total cost to the store of \$50,000 a year.

The department stores may have driven some of the smaller concerns out of business, but they are of great convenience to the general public, and give employment to thousands of men and women, and it is a tribute to the better spirit of the age that they are so considerate of their employees.

HANDICAPS.

While Secretary Taft announces that in the main he is in sympathy with President Roosevelt's policies, he is not in accord with all of them. For example, he believes in the true Democratic principle that taxation should be levied for revenue only, and thinks it unwise to impose fixed limitations on the accumulations of wealth by a graduated income tax, or a graduated inheritance tax, or otherwise. Mr. Taft thinks that the government should be permitted to impose both an income tax and an inheritance tax, but only for the purpose of raising revenue, and not to handicap endeavor.

This is a subject which often has been discussed in The Times-Dispatch,

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Elliot Norton.

No. 1209.
The Evening Cloud.
By JOHN WILSON.

A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun;
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided snow;
Long had I watched the glory moving on,
O'er the still radiance of the lake below.
Tranquil its spirit seem'd, and floated slow!
Even in its very motion there was rest:
While every breath of eve that chanced to blow
Wafted the traveler to the beautiful West.
Emblem, methought, of the departed soul!
To whose white robe the gleam of bliss is given;
And by the breath of mercy made to roll
Right onwards to the golden gates of heaven.
Where, to the eye of faith, its peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies.

This series began in The Times-Dispatch Oct. 11, 1903. One is published each day.

Borrowed Jingles.

THE LAUGHALOT BOY.
The Laughalot boy has returned to town,
His features are tanned and his arms are brown;
But his eyes are as bright as two eyes may be,
And his heart is still light and merry is he.
And the dog in the yard and the bird on the limb
Are happy again for the coming of him,
And the sky seems bluer and sweeter than ever they blow,
And the world is a place in which troubles are few.
For the Laughalot boy is at home once more.

THE LAUGHALOT BOY.
The Laughalot boy has been out on the hills
And climbing the fences and wading the ditches;
He has rolled on the grass, he has played in the hay,
His muscles are strong and his laughter is gay;
He has heard the wind passing through the trees,
And the breezes blow sweeter than ever they blow,
And the sky seems bluer and sweeter than ever before,
And the world is a place in which troubles are few.
For the Laughalot boy is at home once more.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHS.

KANSAS town council recently presented the local brass band a gift of \$150. The town clerk said he doubted it was a good idea, but the council members wanted the band to play for a good time.—Washington Herald.

Governor Hughes, of New York, knows of no candidate for the office of Governor of the county, as he intends, without being a candidate for something, and there is nothing for him but the presidency.—New York Press.

A WARNING TO SHIPPERS.

The following statement has been given out by the Standard Oil Company: "The directors of the Standard Oil Company desire to emphasize the assurance of the company's absolute innocence of wrongdoing in any of the prosecutions lately instituted against it in the Federal courts. Particularly is this so in the recent Chicago and Alton Railroad case. This is no case of rebate or discrimination, but simply of the legality of a freight rate. The verdict was obtained upon the most hair-splitting technicalities, aided by rigorous exclusion of evidence that would have removed all presumption of guilt. If the judgment in question be allowed to stand the company will be forced to pay \$20,000 for every carload carried over the Alton road in two years at an open six-cent rate, a rate used over three competing roads for from ten to fourteen years."

TAFT'S SPEECH.

What the Newspapers Have to Say About It.
Reassuring.
The result was altogether reassuring, his delivery conservative in tone, and if it is true that he is actually the case—that he spoke for the President as well as for himself, and that the policy which he expounded and outlined is that which is to govern in the immediate future, the effect cannot but be beneficial in allaying anxiety and helping to re-establish confidence.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Vigorous and Temperate.
In its treatment of the immediate and "live" question the speech is at once vigorous and temperate and regarded as a statement of Mr. Roosevelt's views or as those of a possible successor should prove reassuring to business interests.—New York Herald.

Thinnest Pop.
As political food to be digested by the American people Secretary Taft's much-heralded Ohio speech proves to be the thinnest. On such a diet they would starve to death. As a debate between himself (apparently taking it for granted that President Roosevelt is to make him the Republican candidate for President) and Mr. William Jennings Bryan (obviously judged by him to be the Democratic standard bearer as a foregone conclusion)—the address is an apology for a debate between himself (as much as he does; he apologizes for not being more radical. He would be radical without the things that can be done only by radicalism. He would be conservative, hoping to do what must be done to satisfy the determined public, but what need can be done by conservatism.—New York Press.

Frank and Unequivocal.
Secretary Taft's program is frank and unequivocal. It is also carefully rounded and well balanced. It will appeal to the party and the country, because it represents in the main the political tendencies of the day and reflects the well-grounded opinion of the majority of the people.—New York Tribune.

Shows Judicial Temperament.
Secretary Taft's judicial temperament is displayed to advantage in the lucid and dispassionate review of national issues contained in his Columbus speech. The speaker identifies himself completely with what have come to be known as the Roosevelt policies. Mr. Taft discusses them with a certain detachment, where that detachment is a measure from the accusation that he is a mere reflection of the mind of his chief. He has nothing in the speech, for example, in stating that Alaska shows a progressive expansion of Federal power through constructive interpretation, nor is there anything about the possibility of invoking the post-road clause of the Constitution to justify regulation of intrastate railroads.—Washington Post.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The fact that a man to-day can sit down in a restaurant overlooking the Thames and eat a dinner of 400 to 500, does not mean that the Thiergarten and dine on fresh salmon brought from the waters of the German and Alaska shows graphically how industrial efficiency has given romance to modern travel.—London Express.

How hopeless it is to render one nation's explosives in another language is curiously illustrated in an English-German and German-English dictionary, where "Donnerstag" is translated "Thunderday," while "Zonday" on the other hand, is rendered in the English-German part by "Donnerstag," and in the German-English part by "Thunderday." The "deuce," and "Good gracious!"

Alabama is now producing as much pig iron as England did a quarter of a century ago. In 1857 the South made a little more than 800,000 tons. Last year it made 2,500,000 tons. The South has about one-half of the known iron ores of the United States. A great steel industry has sprung up in Alabama within the last ten years, and it is said to produce better steel than the North, and at a lower cost.

Mrs. Belle Beach, of Newport, who teaches the daughters of the aristocracy to ride, is said to be a great success. Almost no ready-made is being made in this country by the astride horseback movement for women.

Embroideries at Clean Sweep Prices
Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertions—
8c value, - - 5c 10c value, - - 8c 12/2c and 15c value, 10c
50c Allover Embroideries, Clean Sweep Sale, - 35c
Standard Patterns, 10c and 15c Only. Mail Orders a Specialty. Prompt, Careful Attention
Faulkner & Warriner Company, First and Broad Sts.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Prince at Exposition.

Many youthful members of the four hundred of Richmond society, the prince at the New York Exposition, and their wives, governors and Mrs. Sweden, Ben and Burton Walker, Ellen, the son, Henderson Johnson, Edmund Garnett, Merline Brouse, Willie Gay, John Womack, David and Anderson Ligon, John and William Holman, Stuart Blanton, George Bedding, Richard and William Walker.

Unable to Accept.
On account of illness Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd, of Winchester, Va., had to decline to accept the honor of attending the dinner to the Prince of Sweden at the Chamberlin last evening.

Personal Mention.
Mrs. Kemper Kellogg and family leave to-day for the Pulaski Alum Springs.

Misses Bessie Jenks and Miss Marie Duval have returned from a house party given at the home of Miss Smith at Farmville, Va.

Miss Lena Mann, of Matoca, Va., is visiting her aunt at Otterburn, Amelia, for two weeks.

Miss Jane Treddell Green, of Wilmington, N. C., is visiting relatives at 735 East Franklin Street.

Miss Mary Osborne Templeton, of Waynesboro, Va., passed through the city yesterday, en route for Old Point, to spend several days at the Chamberlin Hotel. She attended the dinner given in honor of the Prince of Sweden.

Sentinel Shands and family, of Courtland, Va., are spending some time at Montgomery Inn and Yellow Sulphur Springs.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ravenel and the Misses Ravenel, of Spartanburg, S. C., are visiting Miss Mary Wesson, in Powhatan county, Va.

Hon. W. W. Stephenson, of Kentucky, accompanied by his two sisters, arrived in Richmond Monday for a short visit. They are the guests of Mrs. W. L. Austin, at No. 715 West Main Street.
Miss Essie Haley, of No. 113 South Cherry Street, entertained her guests, Misses Wootton, Messrs Snoddy and Dean, of Buckingham county, with music and games, followed by a supper, a few evenings since.

Misses Virginia and Mary Tillman, of West Marshall Street, left last week for a trip to Jamestown Exposition.

Miss Theresa Donahoe, of Richmond, who has been taking in the exposition and who was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Rutledge, of Huntington, Va., at the Arlington Hotel, Virginia Beach, left yesterday for home by way of New York, where she will remain for a few days as the guest of the Misses Herman, on West Avenue.

Heard and Seen in Public Places

Now that Hon. John W. Churchman, of Augusta, has been renominated for the House of Delegates, and all the candidates for the speakership have been put on an equal footing, so far as not being hampered by local contests is concerned, gossip has broken out afresh concerning the probable presiding officer of the next session. As the aspirants have friends in Richmond, and the subject is being freely discussed around the hotel lobbies and in other public places, Mr. Churchman's primary only came off last Saturday. He has, therefore, done but little work, as compared with that done by his competitors.

Mr. Byrd has, perhaps, made the most thorough canvass. He had no opposition for renomination, and the county and city committees representing his constituency declared him the Democratic candidate for the next session.

Mr. Withers had a "scrap" but won handsomely on the home stretch; so they are all "foot loose" now, and are going to the speakership in the most vigorous manner. The impression seems to prevail that Byrd is the leading candidate, and the supporters of Mr. Churchman are saying that they have the growing candidate.

As a matter of fact, however, the Byrd people seem to speak with a greater amount of confidence than the other candidates, and they claim that their man is already practically "out of the woods."

The caucus will take place on the night preceding the opening of the new legislative session, next January, and will probably contain about eighty-five members.

Hon. E. P. Wallace, of Lunenburg, who made the race for the Senate against Judge William Hodges Mann in the primary recently held in the Twenty-first district, has been in the city looking after some private business.

Mr. Wallace is not winning over his defeat, though he realizes if he had been more active, he would have made a better run.

State Senator W. W. Sale, of Norfolk, was in the city Monday on private business, and was a caller at the Capitol. Colonel Sale is a candidate for reelection, and is one of the most popular young men in the General Assembly, and it was largely through his efforts that the great Jamestown Exposition was secured.

Colonel Sale is one of the commissioners on the part of Virginia, and has done much for the success of the exposition since it opened. He believes that it is a great show, and that from now on enormous crowds will be attracted from all sections of the country.

Hon. D. H. Pitts, one of the members of the House of Delegates from the district composed of the county of Albemarle and the city of Charlottesville, was in the city yesterday, and was stopping at the Lexington. Mr. Pitts and his colleague, Dr. Thomas M. Dunn, have been renominated, and will be re-elected with ease.

Asked what he thought of the speakership fight, Mr. Pitts said he was for Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, of Winchester, and thought he would win.

Judge W. E. Homes of Mecklenburg, is at Murphy's. Judge Homes came here to look after some legal matters, and was warmly greeted by his old friends about the lobby last night.

Virginia at the Lexington are A. L. Pitts, Armand, E. J. Estes, Norfolk, Lee Long, Luray, and W. M. Whitehead, Chatham.

Hon. Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jones, of Carysbrook, are at the Richmond.

Dr. Dix Not Coming.
Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, has written to Richmond that he did not think it probable that he could attend the General Convention of the Episcopal Church to be held here in October. Dr. Dix says that some other deputy will lead the New York delegation.

RICHMOND PEOPLE CATCH DRUMFISH

H. C. Brauer and Clarence Milhiser Land 2,500 Pounds at Atlantic City.

Messrs. H. C. Brauer and Clarence Milhiser returned yesterday from Atlantic City, and they brought a fine fish story with them. These Richmond gentlemen went fishing the day before they left the famous resort, and had remarkable luck. They ran into a large school of fine drumfish, and caught them faster than they could pull them in. When they had filled their boat they went ashore and distributed them among the poor. Upon figuring up they found they had twice as many drumfish, and when they pulled upon the scales they weighed upon an average of 100 pounds each. They fished from 7:30 A. M. until 1:30 P. M., and old fishermen at Atlantic City told them it was the finest catch ever known along that shore.

It is said that when the lines were thrown out by Messrs. Brauer and Milhiser the fish were so anxious to bite that they often engaged in fighting one another when trying to get to the bait. Several Richmond anglers who are friends of these gentlemen are so deeply interested in the Atlantic City drumfish that they are going there in a few days to try their luck.

When Greek Meets Greek.
"Some are born great," began the tiresome quoter, "some achieve greatness, and some are born great and achieve greatness." "Our baby weighed twelve pounds when he was born, and the doctor said that it was the finest specimen of your kind that I ever saw."—Catholic Standard and Times.

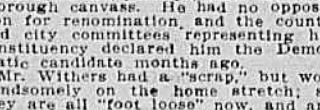
Good Luck and GOOD BAKING

No more baking disappointments if you use Good Luck the wholesome, fine leavening Baking Powder sold in the new bright and moisture proof cans. Over half a million satisfied housewives use

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

for its reliability. Its low price of 10c per pound bears its low price. Get it to-day. Once tried always used. Save the label coupons for many hands.

If not at your dealer's, write THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO., Richmond, Va.



You Will Regret

not sending your washable clothes to the Eclipse Laundry. Mr. Oscar Thraives acted the part of M. F. H., and after a long and exciting run, the fox was run to earth and the brush presented to Miss Eaglesfield. Coon hunts by the light of the moon and dances filled in other happy evenings.

Good-byes were said reluctantly, and Miss Patty Lohs Hobson complimented a most successful originator of new and pleasant ideas in the line of entertaining.

The young men at the house party were Messrs. St. George Cooke, Nelson Robins, William Crump Tucker, Frank Sutton, Warner Robinson, Bernard Valden, John and Macon Hobson, Roy and Fontaine Jones, Thomas Brockman.

Eclipse Laundry.

Phone 418.